

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVIII.....No. 297

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.—THE BLACK CROOK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street and Irving place.—ITALIAN OPERA.—SERIAL.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near Broadway.—THE GENOVA CROSS.

WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—DART CHUCKERY. Afternoon and evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Sixth av. and Twenty-third st.—THE CHICKEN.

NEW LYCEUM THEATRE, 14th st. and 6th av.—NOTER DAME.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 55 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

MRS. F. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—MADAME MOORE.

PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN, opposite City Hall.—LADY OF LYONS.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—GINGER SNAPS.—THE TWIN DICKENS.—NOTER DAME.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 725 and 730 Broadway.—FAITH, OUR GERMAN COUSIN.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Eighth av. and Twenty-third st.—UNDER THE GABLES.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleeker sts.—MORSE CHORUS, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

STADT THEATRE, 45 and 47 Bowery.—GERMAN OPERA.—ROBERT THE TROUBLE.

GERMANIA THEATRE, 14th street and 3d avenue.—DER BARTHA.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner Sixth av.—NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.

BOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Court street, Brooklyn.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE, 5th st., between Lexington and 3d avs.—IN WARTIME—SALOON ENTERTAINMENT.

ROBINSON HALL, Sixteenth street.—THE ROYAL MARIONETTES. Matinee at 3.

P. T. BARNUM'S WORLD'S FAIR, 7th street and 4th avenue. Afternoon and evening.

PERRERO'S NEW ASSEMBLY ROOMS, 14th street.—MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, 31 av. between 63d and 64th sts. Afternoon and evening.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, No. 613 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM, No. 683 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, October 24, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

MARSHAL BAZAINE, FRENCH POLITICS AND THE ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC! MARSHAL NEY'S EXECUTION! ARMY CHANGES AND REORGANIZATION! "ON TO BERLIN!"—SEVENTH PAGE.

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THE GERMAN EMPEROR AND HIS PRIME MINISTER AT THE VIENNA EXPOSITION! INTEREST IN AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL TROPHIES—SEVENTH PAGE.

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DENMARK POSTERING TELEGRAPH CABLE ENTERPRISE—THE HAITIAN HURRICANE—A CUBAN RAID UPON COUNTERFEITERS—SEVENTH PAGE.

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HEAVY HAUL OF COUNTERFEITERS IN THE SECRET SERVICE NET! PROMINENT CAROLINIANS ARRESTED—SEVENTH PAGE.

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REGISTRATION.—Under the present election law no citizen can vote unless he is duly registered. The fact that he registered and voted a year ago does not qualify him to vote at the election next month; the business of registration must be gone through with again this year. To-day and to-morrow are the last days on which any person can register, and no citizen who neglects to do so can vote in the coming election. Judges are to be chosen, and a State Senate which will act on the election of a United States Senator, as well as a State Assembly. If we can secure some improvement on the legislatures of the last two years by helping to elect the best candidates it is our duty to do so. Albany lobbying and corruption are a scandal to the State, and every good citizen should do his best to promote the success of honest and respectable representatives. Jobbers and corruptionists will be sure to register, and reputable men should do the same. If they fail to do so to-day or to-morrow they will not be able to vote, and will deserve the continued disgrace of corrupt legislation and incapable government.

The Trial of Marshal Bazaine—The Interests of France, the Army and the Monarchy.

We submit to our readers elsewhere in these columns some interesting facts and reflections on the pending trial of Marshal Bazaine, embraced in a letter from a special HERALD correspondent at Paris and in a letter from a Paris correspondent of the London Telegraph. In the first of these letters we have some suggestive comparisons between the case of Marshal Bazaine and the cases of Marshal Ney and General Dupont, and some important information concerning the superficial reorganization of the French army and its serious deficiencies. In the second of these letters we have a glimpse behind the scenes at Metz in reference to the extraordinary part played by M. Regnier for a capitulation, the essential condition of which, in behalf of France, was to be a restoration of the Empire. It appears that the mysterious individual who, upon his own responsibility, and unknown and unbidden, had gained the ear of Prince Bismarck, the Empress Eugénie and Marshal Bazaine, and who almost succeeded in negotiating a treaty of peace between France and Germany without having any authority from the principals, and who thus came very near a restoration of the Empire, in which he had no perceptible interest, was this M. Regnier. This important personage is described as a stolid looking yeman, with bushy white hair, a square, sturdy face, and, in striking contrast with the glittering soldiers around him, he appeared in the court clad in a light tweed shooting suit, and bearing in his hand a round felt hat; and, thus appearing, he was an object of interest only second to Bazaine.

In the official indictment against the unfortunate Marshal it is asked, "Who was this personage, who rose to the surface thus inopportunely in the midst of these serious events, and whose fatal intervention was destined to draw Marshal Bazaine into the most guilty resolutions?" And the official answer is that "Regnier was born in Paris in 1822, and that he received a very imperfect education in his strange style and his vicious orthography." It appears, further, that "he busied himself with magnetism," and "exploited a quarry of paving stones," a remarkable man, and an extraordinary peace-maker. And yet in making out its case against Bazaine the prosecution to a great extent depends upon the evidence of this Regnier, who is denounced as an audacious man, whose manners are vulgar, who is extremely vain, who fancies himself a profound politician and who has published numerous pamphlets. Nevertheless, the story of this volunteer diplomat's negotiations for the restoration of the Empire through the surrender of Metz, does present a strong though a ludicrous case of circumstantial evidence against Bazaine. The old Marshal was devoted to his Emperor, and he regarded with undisguised contempt the Provisional Government of National Defence, which had taken the place of the Emperor. Doubtless if Bismarck had acted upon the hint from Regnier, and had proposed for the surrender of Metz, to treat as with the Regency of Eugénie, and to release the beleaguered French army, Bazaine would have accepted the terms; but with the German Chancellor the chaos which in France followed the displacement of Napoleon was preferable to his restoration on any terms. But, so far, the crime of treason against Bazaine is not established from the testimony of Regnier, nor from all the evidence of all the witnesses produced against him. Nor does the opinion appear to prevail to any extent in France that Bazaine, if convicted of treason, will be sacrificed. Considering the trial, the place and the circumstances of this trial it is a shrewd bit of strategy in favor of the mediated restoration of the Bourbons.

In this view of the subject it is a curious fact that outside the discussion which is kept up concerning the guilt or innocence of Marshal Bazaine, the questions which attract most attention are, Why has his trial been delayed so long? and Why does it take place at the present juncture? A pretty general opinion has it that France is in need of a scapegoat for her imperial sins and warlike misfortunes, and that Bazaine is foredoomed to play that part. It is undoubtedly true that there exists among all Frenchmen a desire to vindicate the fighting nation against even a part of its terrible collapse in the face of armed Germany; but the shrewd monarchical scone-shifters who are preparing the grand tableau of "the Restoration" have their own object in this minor stage picture. While the beauties of the peace and order which are to follow the ascension of the throne by the Count de Chambord as Henry V. are preached all over France as a salvation from radical or Communist excesses it is something to be able to pillory the Empire in the person of its faithful and once mighty henchman, Bazaine. No Frenchman, filled with the warm pride in his country's history which is a characteristic of the Gaul, will object to Bazaine's being found guilty. The shrewd royalist leaders know this, and they know that the more they identify Bazaine's alleged treason to France with a conspiracy to save the Empire the more ready will the people be to accept anything which relieves them from the odium of a ruling power that could thus sacrifice the nation to itself. With the Duc d'Aumale presiding in the name of the outraged military honor of France the royal house itself will share in the melancholy glory of revenging the nation by sentencing the ex-Commander-in-Chief under Napoleon to death. This is the secret of the scene in the pleasant little palace of the Trianon, where, on the 6th instant, so much of the living history of the present epoch in French affairs was represented by its leading men. It is to be carried out by finding the Marshal guilty, sentencing him to death, and then pardoning him or commuting his sentence about the time that the moody reclus of Frohsdorf is crowned King. Thus the opportunity for condemning the Empire, vindicating France and practising royal magnanimity is made to converge around the scene of which the coronation of Henri Cinq is to be the central point. There is very little doubt entertained anywhere that the Military Commission will find ample cause for the conviction of Bazaine; and the programme we have sketched out is pretty sure of its completion.

The presence of the Duc d'Aumale at the head of the Commission, and his pressing inquiries regarding Bazaine's reasons for his

intrigues with the Prusso-Napoleonic creature Regnier, his unpatriotic inactivity and his alleged treacherous surrender, with the strongly fortified city of Metz, of an immense army of 163,000 men, suggest some thoughts on the irony of history. Had the Marshal possessed the military brain of Napoleon Bonaparte, the patriotism of the entire nation and the stern, unswerving spirit of Camborne, it is possible that France might not have failed so terribly; that in an extreme possibility invaded France might, as before, have swallowed her invaders, and that the Empire might have arisen from the war more highly enthroned than ever. Then Chambord, d'Aumale, de Paris, Nemours and the whole Bourbon and Orleansist cabal had burrowed away in obscurity for the term of their natural lives. But Bazaine was morally and mentally unequal to the occasion, and the Bourbons and Orleansists came back. It has a comic aspect of its own now, this scene in which a man in power sits in judgment on the man who did a great deal to place him there. Patriotism is a fine thing to swear by and to judge by. It may, perhaps, be in recognition of this indebtedness that, after the trial has served its political turn, the offender will be let off with a slight punishment. If the Marshal is really guilty of the charges no considerations should save him from the death he merits. The crime of a traitor in such a position is unpardonable, if any crime is. Small shrifts and sudden shots met the unfortunate Communists on the plain at Satory, whose crimes were nothing compared with those charged against the Marshal of the Empire. On the question of Bazaine's ability to leave Metz with his army, and the suspicions of treachery which, even during the siege, were widely circulated, a conversation occurred, with an opinion worthy of note. President Grant and General Sherman were present, and the former was asked what he thought about the motives, honorable or otherwise, which prevented Bazaine from moving. He replied that he did not, for manifest reasons, wish to give any opinion on the motives for inaction; "but," he added, "if I were in his place I think I should fuss around there a good deal and manage to wriggle out somehow." There is much meat in this plain view of the case. Bazaine did not get out nor act as if he desired to. *Vae victis!*

John Bright at Birmingham.

On Wednesday evening the Right Honorable John Bright made his first public appearance in several years in the town of Birmingham. Mr. Bright was so long in delicate health that, although one of the principal supporters of Mr. Gladstone and one of the Prime Minister's warmest friends, he found it necessary to resign his position in the Cabinet. His health restored, he was solicited to resume his place in the Cabinet. His appointment to the office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster necessitated, according to established custom, his re-election by his Birmingham constituency. His re-election was an easy affair; for the old Tribune of the People, as he was wont to be called, is a great favorite with the class of people throughout England of which Birmingham is a strongly representative centre. On Wednesday evening Mr. Bright appeared in Birmingham to thank his constituents. Some sixteen thousand persons, it is said, assembled to hear him. His speech, which, we are told, extended over an hour, was just such a speech as we had expected from him. Mr. Bright, it is the custom to say, is a changed man; he is not the Mr. Bright of twenty years ago. Then he was a radical; now he is a conservative. This is not a just representation of Mr. Bright's present position. He has not changed. He is still the man he was. But England has changed. The principles which in Mr. Bright's youth were despised, and for which he vigorously and perseveringly fought, are now in the ascendant. He has fought his fight and won, and now he not unwisely rests upon his laurels. On this side of the Atlantic we have but little interest in the educational question of England as that question now stands. Mr. Bright's remarks on that question, therefore, we can afford to let slip. His remarks on the Ashantee war, on which England is embarked, were almost painfully cautious. Mr. Bright is a peace man, has a strong peace record; and he ought, as a member of the Cabinet, to have spoken out more decidedly on the one side or the other. On the relations of Great Britain with this country, during and since the war, Mr. Bright's views have always been sound. If by the Washington Treaty and the subsequent arbitration England was humiliated, as some Englishmen are pleased to say, it was because England in the beginning was in the wrong. In spite of all drawbacks, however, it was his opinion that the Treaty of Washington, in its entirety, had "added a nobler page to the history of England than had all the bloody battles recorded in its history."

Mr. Bright's remarks about international arbitration, the taxation of the people, the interests of the agricultural laborers and kindred subjects, and especially his appeal to the entire country in favor of the liberal party, all show that in his ripening old age he is still faithful to the popular cause. Americans as well as Englishmen have reason to rejoice at the restored health and usefulness of one of the best friends of the people known in modern times.

THE KELSEY MURDER.—We are gratified to find that Governor Dix has promptly acted upon the suggestion of the HERALD, and set on foot an inquiry into the Huntington crime, with a view, no doubt, of offering a reward on the part of the State for the discovery of the most guilty parties in the cruel and infamous butchery. Colonel S. DeKay, the military secretary on the Governor's staff, was at Huntington yesterday, making a personal investigation of the affair, and held a consultation with Coroner Daylis. Time enough has been wasted in a sham investigation, while the persons to whom suspicion and evidence point as the real culprits, or at least accessories to the murder, have been permitted to remain at large, with every opportunity to escape as soon as the testimony grows too strong for them. Decisive steps should be taken forthwith to place them in safe keeping. The murder is one of the most brutal that has ever stained the annals of crime, and no one who has had a hand in the savage deed, whether male or female, should be suffered to escape the penalty.

The Increased Salary and Back Pay Bills.

The politicians who fear damage to their party or to themselves from the action of Congress on the Presidential and Congressional salaries last session are raising the cry that these bills must be repealed and the salaries restored to their former amounts, and that the "back pay" must suffer the same fate. Of course the pretence of repeal is a mere electioneering ruse to deceive the people. The President's salary cannot now be reduced during the present term, and the back-pay plunder cannot be reclaimed. But, if it were otherwise, no political capital could be made out of the repeal of the bill increasing the salaries in the future. The people are not mean enough to begrudge their President or representatives fair pay for their services, and the increased amounts are by no means too high for the present time. There was nothing objectionable in the increase of the salaries to the present scale. The offence of the Crédit Mobilier Congress lay in the "back-pay" pilfering. If the Congressmen could vote themselves five thousand dollars extra compensation for services already rendered for a stipulated remuneration they could vote themselves fifty thousand dollars or five hundred thousand. Their action was a bold exercise of power for selfish purposes; it was simply plundering the people and putting the money into their own pockets. No sophistry can excuse it; no eleventh hour repentance can condone the offence of those who aided the measure, passively or actively.

If there be any back-pay Congressmen more contemptible than his fellows it is he who has attempted to escape responsibility by the restoration of his plunder after he has become alarmed at the general indignation called forth by the dishonorable law. These representatives have proved their willingness to share in the back-pay steal if they were not too cowardly to defy public sentiment. They have shown the instinct of the pickpocket without the courage of the highwayman. But so far as the simple increase of the compensation paid to our public officers is concerned, the action of Congress was entirely justifiable; the salaries determined upon are not too high, and the people are satisfied with the measure. The pretence that the bill can be repealed is a fraudulent one, but if it were not, the sentiment of the country would be opposed to such action.

Forest Laws in America.

A few days ago, after some comments on the subsisting connection between forest conservancy and the rainfall of a country, we promised to indicate some remedy for the present wholesale deforesting so rapidly progressing in the United States.

When the early pioneers of the West plunged into its dark and densely-wooded wilds it was natural enough that they should have made war on that which excluded their homes from the sunlight and the soil from cultivation. They soon found that where too thickly congregated the tree belts were obnoxious to health and their decaying foliage productive of the worst types of malarial disease. And in the long winter months the desire to have an open country was felt almost as strongly as the desire of the Arctic traveller, sick of "the cold light of the planets," to see the long lost daylight. But experience has fully taught them that both in a sanitary and climatic point of view the agency of forest trees is indispensable. It is now known that the uplifted and breathing foliage absorbs vast quantities of noxious gases, arising from animal respiration, fuel consumption, the decay of organic matter and the exhalations of the very worst and most prolific sources of disease. It has been found that a forest belt interposed between malarious marshes—the green canopy intercepting the miasmatic currents and chemically decomposing and recombining them—has served as an effective safeguard from the pestilence, so that such a belt could it be planted to the windward of a town or city, would greatly assist in reducing its death rate.

Not to dwell, however, on the demonstrated necessity of preserving and augmenting our existing tree supply, on either sanitary, climatic or agricultural grounds, it is evident that the time has arrived for legislation, based on more recent scientific data, furnished by the climatologist, to intervene in behalf of forest culture and forest conservancy.

In a paper read a short time ago by Professor Hough, of Albany, when before the Science Congress at Portland, a strong argument was presented in favor of such intervention and also in support of the asserted climatic influence of wooded belts. The economic value of timber and our absolute dependence upon it for innumerable uses in manufactures and the arts had, he showed, proved a consideration of such weight in Europe that the reservations amounted to a very large proportion of the national domain. In France alone the forest administration covers 8,465,000 acres and has been extended to the arid and once rainless tracts of French Algeria, where the effect of the planting has been to give several rainy days in the crop-ripening months. The specific lines in which legislation might co-operate in this country for the preservation of timber growing are somewhat different from those followed in Europe. But it is easy to see how the Congressional and State lawmakers may work out the problem suggested. A systematic and official inquiry from the various government scientific bureaus, which furnish any data of the climatologist, sanitary or meteorological conditions of the country, embodied in a popular form, and disseminated widely among the people, would instruct both them and their rulers in the necessity of forest laws and in the kind of legislation most judicious. It might be found wise to withhold given belts of timbered government land from sale, and, as Professor Hough suggests, to encourage tree planting by exempting in certain sections all newly timbered lands from taxation. The further encouragement by restrictive and remunerative enactments would be feasible, and any practical farmer or farmers' association could indicate just what provisions would be most effective. But, after all, the grand point for legislation to aim at, in the first place, is the elucidation of the problem of forest climatology through its own official investigation; and when this has been done by the diffusion of the knowledge gained in the most popular and comprehensible form, the people themselves may of their own accord enlist, with an enlightened activity, in beautifying

and improving their lands by the means suggested.

A NEW DEAL ON THE BOARD.—The Aldermen yesterday took from the table and rejected all the nominations made by Mayor Havemeyer for police justices. Heretofore these nominations have been left unacted upon, and the Mayor's hands have been tied. The main reason given by the Aldermen for their inaction has been their conviction that the removal of the present police justices is unconstitutional. Alderman McCafferty and three others voted consistently with their former action against taking up the nominations, but were defeated. The new movement looks like a deal for election purposes, but on which side it will be impossible to tell until the new nominations are sent in.

THE FRENCH MONARCHISTS are considerably depressed in their political party and dynastic aspirations, seeing that the citizen sentiment of the nation, as expressed in the National Assembly, tends more and more in favor of the permanency of a conservative republic in France.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Captain Danesi, of Italy, has arrived at the Clarendon Hotel.
Bishop Tobbe, of Covington, Ky., is staying at the Metropolitan Hotel.
Viscount Vilain, of Belgium, has apartments at the Brevort House.
Bishop Williams, of Connecticut, yesterday arrived at the Gilsey House.

Congressman Longridge, of Iowa, is quartered at the Metropolitan Hotel.
Senator Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont, is staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Bishop Whittingham, of Maryland, yesterday arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

General John S. Marmaduke, of St. Louis, has quarters at the New York Hotel.

Ex-Congressman O. B. Matteson, of Utah, is registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Bishops Bissell, of Vermont, and Clarkson, of Nebraska, are staying at the St. Dennis Hotel.

Congressman C. L. Merriam, of Locust Grove, N. Y., is registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Congressman Samuel Hooper, of Boston, is among the late arrivals at the Windsor Hotel.

Mr. William Shadden, Superintendent of the Illinois State Insurance Department, died of apoplexy this afternoon.

The report that A. H. Stephens and Herschell V. Johnson were to start a conservative party in Washington is positively denied by both gentlemen.

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